

Maharashtra Board Solutions Class

7-Geography: Chapter 8- How Seasons Occur

Part 2

BOOK SOLUTIONS
CLASS 7
GEOGRAPHY

CHAPTER 8
How Seasons Occur Part 2




Maharashtra Board Solutions→



For any clarifications or questions you can write to info@indcareer.com

Postal Address

IndCareer.com, 52, Shilpa Nagar, Somalwada Nagpur - 440015
Maharashtra, India

WhatsApp: +91 9561 204 888, **Website:** <https://www.indcareer.com>

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/maharashtra-board-solutions-class-7-geography-chapter-8-how-seasons-occur-part-2/>



Maharashtra Board Solutions Class

7-Geography: Chapter 8- How Seasons Occur

Part 2

Class 7: Geography Chapter 8 solutions. Complete Class 7 Geography Chapter 8 Notes.

Maharashtra Board Solutions Class 7-Geography: Chapter 8- How Seasons Occur Part 2

Maharashtra Board 7th Geography Chapter 8, Class 7 Geography Chapter 8 solutions

Questions and Answers

1. Complete the statements using correct options:

Question 1.

The apparent movement of the sun means that _____.

- (a) the sun revolves around the earth in a year.
- (b) it appears that the sun moves to the north or south in a year.
- (c) the earth keeps on changing its position.

Answer:

- (b) it appears that the sun moves to the north or south in a year.

Question 2.

If the axis of the earth were not tilted _____.

- (a) the earth would not have rotated around , itself.

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/maharashtra-board-solutions-class-7-geography-chapter-8-how-seasons-occur-part-2/>

- (b) the earth would have revolved around the sun with greater velocity.
- (c) different parallels on the earth would have experienced the same climate throughout the year.

Answer:

- (c) different parallels on the earth would have experienced the same climate throughout the year.

Question 3.

21st June and 22nd December are solstice days, that is _____.

- (a) the sun starts its southward journey from Tropic of Cancer on 21st June and Northward journey from Tropic of Capricorn on 22nd December.
- (b) the Dakshinayan of the sun takes place between 21st June and 22nd December.
- (c) the Uttarayan of the earth takes place between 22nd December and 21st June.

Answer:

- (a) the sun starts its southward journey from Tropic of Cancer on 21st June and Northward journey from Tropic of Capricorn on 22nd December.

Question 4.

The revolution of the earth around the Sun and the tilt of the axis of the earth together are responsible for the _____.

- (a) summer, rainy season, retreat of monsoon, winter.
- (b) summer, winter and spring.
- (c) summer and winter.

Answer:

- (c) summer and winter.

2. Answer the following questions:

Question 1.

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/maharashtra-board-solutions-class-7-geography-chapter-8-how-seasons-occur-part-2/>

What leads to the occurrence of seasons?

Answer:

- (i) Seasons occur due to the revolution of the earth.
- (ii) Seasons also occur due to the tilt of the earth's axis of rotation.

Question 2.

What is the duration of the day on equinox?

Answer:

- (i) The circle of illumination divides all the parallels from the north pole to the south pole equally.
- (ii) Everywhere on the earth, the night time and day time are of equal duration. This condition is called equinox.
- (iii) Thus, the duration of the day will be twelve hours on equinox.

Question 3.

Why is the effect of the seasons not experienced in the equatorial region?

Answer:

- (i) Seasons have been decided on the basis of the duration of sunlight, equinoxes & solstices
- (i) The equatorial region receives perpendicular sunray almost throughout the year.
- (ii) Hence the climate of that region does not change at all in the year.
- (iii) Hence the effect of the seasons is not experienced in the equatorial region.

Question 4.

Why is the sun visible for more than 24 hours during Dakshinayan in the region between the Antarctic Circle and the South Pole?

Answer:

- (i) Sunrays are never perpendicular on any of the parallels between Tropic of Cancer & the North pole or between Tropic of Capricorn & the South pole.

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/maharashtra-board-solutions-class-7-geography-chapter-8-how-seasons-occur-part-2/>

(ii) In the period from 23rd September to 21st March (Dakshinayan) the region between Antarctic circle and the south faces the sun. The whole of Antarctic Circle falls within the zone of illumination.

(iii) So the sun is visible in the sky for more than 24 hours.

Question 5.

Why are penguins not found at the North Pole?

Answer:

(i) The living world on the earth is affected by the cycle of seasons.

(ii) Penguins are native to south pole. Penguins have adapted to the natural conditions prevailing in the Antarctic regions of the south pole.

(iii) Besides predators like polar bears roam within the Arctic Circle. Hence penguins are found at the South pole & not at the North pole.

3. Rewrite the following statements after correcting them:

Question 1.

The earth's velocity varies according to the period of revolution.

Answer:

The earth's velocity varies due to the rotation of the earth.

Question 2.

If we observe from the northern hemisphere we see the apparent movement of the sun.

Answer:

We see the apparent movement of the sun from both the northern & southern hemispheres.

Question 3.

The dates of equinox change every year.

Answer:

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/maharashtra-board-solutions-class-7-geography-chapter-8-how-seasons-occur-part-2/>

The dates of equinox does not change every year. They vary by a day or so.

Question 4.

North Canada experiences summer from September to March.

Answer:

North Canada experience winter from September to March.

Question 5.

When it is summer in South Africa, Australia has winter.

Answer:

When it is summer in South Africa, Australia has summer.

Question 6.

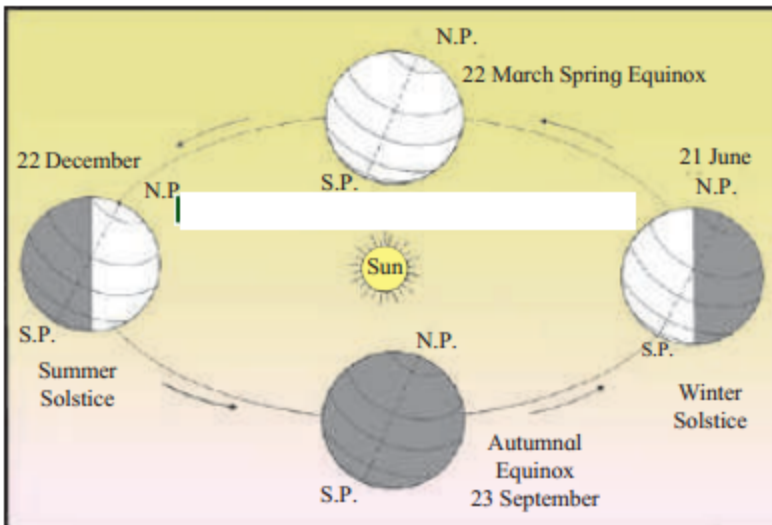
Duration of daytime is less on the vernal and autumnal equinoxes.

Answer:

On the vernal (spring) equinox and autumnal equinox, day and night time are of the same duration.

4. Spot the error in the diagram given below:

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/maharashtra-board-solutions-class-7-geography-chapter-8-how-seasons-occur-part-2/>



Answer:

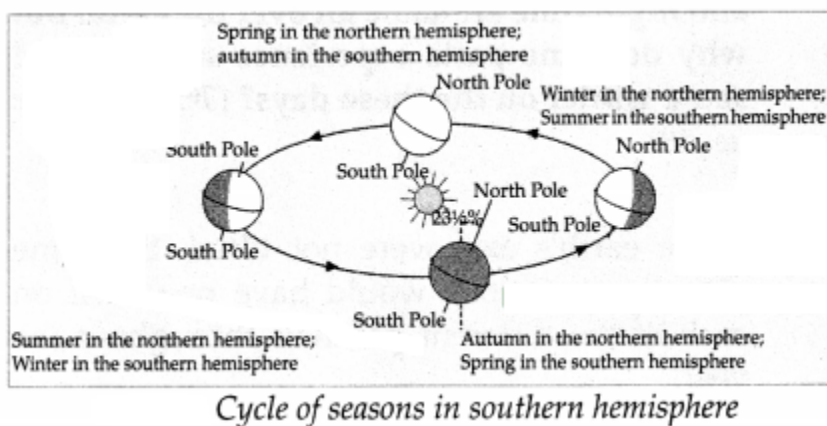
Spring Equinox – 21st March

Summer Solstice – 21st June

Winter Solstice – 22nd December

5. Draw a diagram showing the cycle of seasons in the southern hemisphere.

Answer:



ICT Question :

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/maharashtra-board-solutions-class-7-geography-chapter-8-how-seasons-occur-part-2/>

Question 1.

Using the internet sites or a calendar, find and note the duration of the day for specific dates between 22nd March and 23rd September. Calculate the duration of the nights too. Using this information draw a compound bar graph.

Question 2.

Draw a diagram of aphelion and perihelion positions of the earth on the computer.

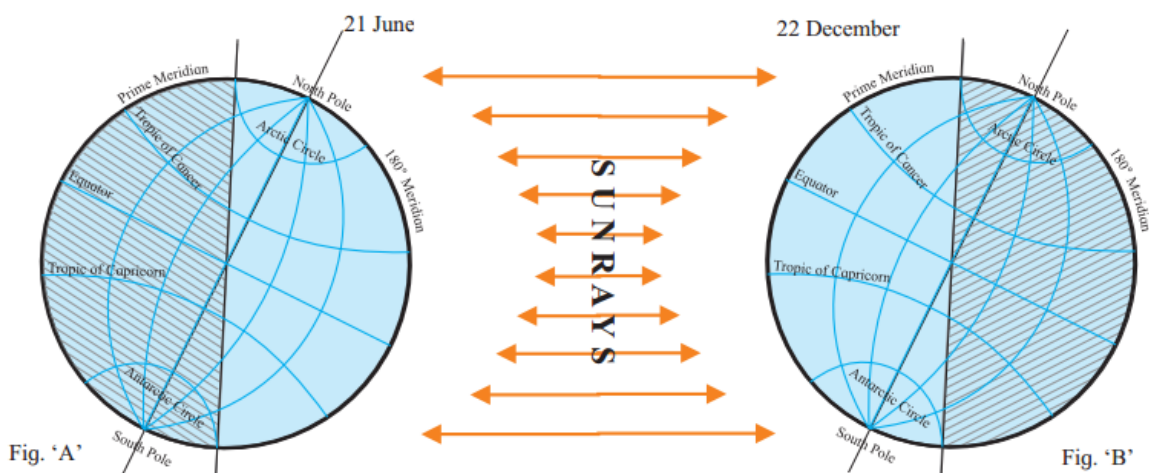
Activity:

Using the internet, collect pictorial information of any four migratory birds/animals.

Questions and Answers

Can you tell:

Figure shows the position of the earth with its tilted axis on 21st June and 22nd December. It also shows its illuminated and dark positions. Observe the figure and answer the following.



The position of the earth with its tilted axis on 21st June and 22nd December

Question 1.

In fig 'A' which pole is receiving sunlight?

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/maharashtra-board-solutions-class-7-geography-chapter-8-how-seasons-occur-part-2/>

Answer:

North Pole is receiving sunlight in Fig 'A'

Question 2.

In fig 'B' which pole is not receiving sunlight?

Answer:

North Pole is not receiving sunlight in Fig. 'B'

Question 3.

Which hemisphere has the longest daytime on 21st June?

Answer:

Northern hemisphere has the longest daytime on 21st June.

Question 4.

Which hemisphere will have the longest night on 22nd December?

Answer:

Northern hemisphere will have the largest night in 22nd December.

Question 5.

On which date will the Tropic of Cancer receive perpendicular sunrays?

Answer:

The Tropic of Cancer will receive perpendicular sunrays on 21st June.

Question 6.

Considering the position of the north pole, which season will prevail in the northern hemisphere from 22nd March to 23rd September?

Answer:

Summer season will prevail in the northern hemisphere from 22nd March to 23rd September.

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/maharashtra-board-solutions-class-7-geography-chapter-8-how-seasons-occur-part-2/>

Question 7.

The cricket matches in Australia are generally in summer, when does Australia have summer?

Answer:

Summer season prevails in Australia from 23rd September to 21st March.

Question 8.

In which period is the ‘midnight sun’ observable in Norway? Which season will there be at that time?

Answer:

Midnight sun is observable in Norway from 21st March to 23rd September. It will be summer in Norway that time.

Question 9.

At what time will the midnight sun be visible at the “Bharati Research Station” of India at Antarctica? What will be the season there at that time?

Answer:

The midnight sun will be visible at Bharati Research Station of India at Antarctica from 23rd September to 21st March. It will be summer season there.

Use your brain power:

Question 1.

The summer capital of Jammu & Kashmir is Srinagar while the winter capital is Jammu. What could be the reason?

Answer:

(i) Jammu is located in the southern part of the state of Jammu & Kashmir whereas Srinagar is located to its north.

(ii) Also Jammu is located at an altitude of 350m whereas Srinagar is located at an altitude of approximately 1500m.

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/maharashtra-board-solutions-class-7-geography-chapter-8-how-seasons-occur-part-2/>

(iii) So Jammu has higher temperature in summer as compared to Srinagar. As Srinagar has pleasant climate in summer, it acts as summer capital of the state.

(iv) As winters are not very cold in Jammu & it is early accessible, it acts as a winter capital of the state.

Question 2.

While India & England are located in the same hemisphere why are the cricket matches in these two countries arranged in different months?

Answer:

(i) As India is a tropical country summers temperature are very high. England on the other hand falls in the temperate zone which has mild summers. Hence, England is suitable for cricket matches in summer.

(ii) As England lies in the temperate zone it has very cold winters. India on the other hand has mild winters as it is a tropical country. Thus India is suitable for cricket matches in winters. Hence, although India & England are located in the same hemisphere, due to latitudinal differences, the cricket matches in these two countries are arranged in different months.

Question 3.

On 21st March and 23rd September, daytime and night time are same all over the earth. But why do some parts experience summer and some winter on these days?

Answer:

(i) If the earth's axis were not tilted, the same climatic conditions would have prevailed on each of the different parallels throughout the year.

(ii) The seasons would not have occurred. It is due to the tilt of the earth's axis that some parts of the earth experience summer and some winter on these days.

Question 4.

Mention any two countries in the world where one needs woollen clothing in the month of May. Also mention their latitudinal positions.

Answer:

South Africa is on 23°S latitude.

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/maharashtra-board-solutions-class-7-geography-chapter-8-how-seasons-occur-part-2/>

Iceland is on 65°N latitude.

Question 5.

On equinox days, the two poles experience either sunrise or sunset. On which pole will it be sunrise on 21st March?

Answer:

Sunrise will be experienced on the North pole.

Think about it:

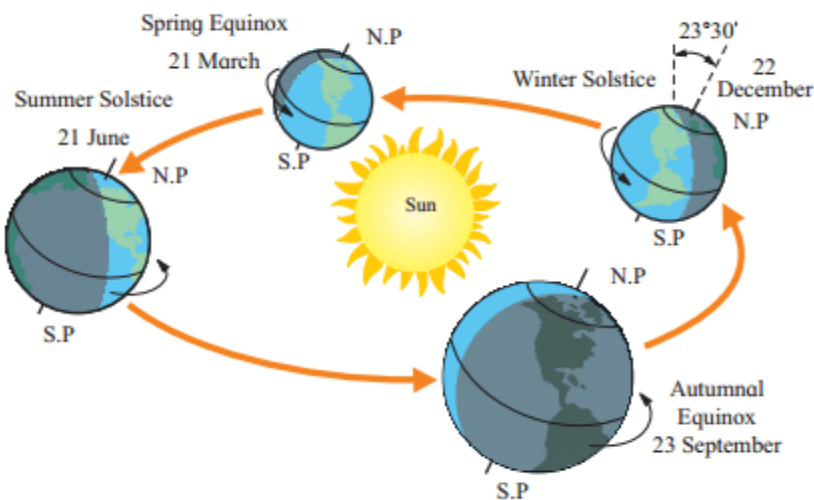
Question 1.

In which direction will the location of sunrise and sunset appear to move after 22nd of December?

Answer:

On 22nd December the sun reaches the southernmost position as seen from the earth. The sun seems to stand still at the Tropic of Capricorn and then reverses its direction. The sun appears to move northwards after 22nd December.

Observe Fig of textbook page 47 carefully & answer:



Cycle of seasons, equinoxes, solstices

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/maharashtra-board-solutions-class-7-geography-chapter-8-how-seasons-occur-part-2/>

Question 2.

positioned relative to the sun on the dates given in the figure?

Answer:

(i) The northern hemisphere is tilted towards the sun in the period between 21st March to 23rd September. Hence, northern hemisphere experiences summer season.

(ii) It is tilted away from the sun in the period between 23rd September to 21st March. Hence, northern hemisphere experiences winter season.

Question 3.

Which season will you experience in the northern hemisphere around 22nd December?

Answer:

We will experience Winter season in the northern hemisphere around 22nd December.

Question 4.

What would be the season in the northern hemisphere around 21st June?

Answer:

It will be Summer season in the northern hemisphere around 21st June.

Question 5.

If it is winter in the northern hemisphere which season will it be in opposite hemisphere?

Answer:

If it is winter in the northern hemisphere, the southern hemisphere will experience summer season.

Question 6.

At any given point of time why are the seasons in the northern and southern hemisphere different?

Answer:

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/maharashtra-board-solutions-class-7-geography-chapter-8-how-seasons-occur-part-2/>

- (i) Regardless of the time of the year, the northern and southern hemisphere experience opposite seasons.
- (ii) In the period from 21st March to 23rd September the northern hemisphere is exposed to more direct sunlight because this hemisphere faces the sun.
- (iii) In the period from 23rd September to 21st March the southern hemisphere is exposed to more direct sunlight.
- (iv) It is the tilt of the Earth that causes the difference in the seasons.

Question 7.

What effects do the seasons have on the biodiversity in India? Write briefly about it:

Answer:

- (i) The living world on the earth is affected by the cycle of seasons.
- (ii) Change in seasons cause immense biodiversity loss, affecting both individual species and their ecosystem that support economic growth and human well being.
- (iii) Greater frequency and severity of heat waves and extreme weather is a threat to the survival of mankind and animals too.
- (iv) Floral and animal activity variation depends on seasonal temperature variation with different species flowering at specific times before or after monsoon seasons.
- (v) Any change in rainfall pattern poses a threat to agriculture.

Give it a try:

Question 1.

Regarding daytime & the cycle of season, what conditions would have prevailed at the following place, if the earth's axis were not tilted? (Canada, Tasmania, Nigeria, West Indies, Peru, Borneo)

Answer:

- Effect on day & night time: If the earth's axis were not tilted the duration of day time & night time would have been equal throughout the year.
- Effect on seasons: There would be no seasonal change on the earth.

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/maharashtra-board-solutions-class-7-geography-chapter-8-how-seasons-occur-part-2/>

- Canada and Tasmania would experience winter throughout the year as they are located near the poles.
- West Indies, Peru, Nigeria, Borneo would experience summer throughout the year as they are located near the equator.

Can you tell:

Discuss the activity you have been carrying out since June (Refer ch. 1) make use of the observation tables for the months of June, September & December.

Question 1.

In which month the duration of the day was around 12 hours?

Answer:

The duration of the day was around 12 hours in the month of September.

Question 2.

What could be the reason behind it?

Answer:

The duration of day is 12 hours in the month of September because both the hemispheres of the earth are at equal distance from the sun & the equator receives perpendicular rays of the sun.

Question 3.

Bring out the differences between the duration of daytime in the months of June, September & December.

Answer:

The duration of day is around 13 hours in the month of June. It decreases to around 12 hours in the month of September. It is around 11 hours in the month of December.

Question 4.

What could be the reason for the change in the shadow of the stick?

Answer:

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/maharashtra-board-solutions-class-7-geography-chapter-8-how-seasons-occur-part-2/>

There is a change in the shadow of the stick because there is a change in position of the sunrise & sunset.

Question 5.

What did you observe about the position of the sun at the horizon at the time of sunrise & sunset?

Answer:

- (i) After 21st June the position of the sun at the horizon at the time of sunrise & sunset shifted southwards.
- (ii) After 22nd December the position of the sun at the horizon at the time of sunrise & sunset shifted north wards.

Question 6.

Which of the following factors could be related with the change in the position of the shadow of the stick & the difference in the duration of daytime?

- (i) Rotation of the earth
- (ii) Distance between the earth & the sun
- (iii) Revolution of the earth.
- (iv) The axis of the earth.

Answer:

- (i) Revolution of the earth
- (ii) The axis of the earth.

Additional Important Questions and Answers

Fill in the blanks:

Question 1.

The position of the sun at sunrise, appears to change on the _____ everyday.

Answer:

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/maharashtra-board-solutions-class-7-geography-chapter-8-how-seasons-occur-part-2/>

horizon

Question 2.

_____ occurs only with reference to the northern and the southern hemispheres.

Answer:

Seasons

Question 3.

The path of the revolution of the earth around the sun is _____.

Answer:

elliptical

Question 4.

As the earth revolves around the sun, its perpendicular rays fall on the _____ twice a year.

Answer:

equator

Question 5.

In the northern hemisphere prevails from 21st March to 21st June, while _____ prevails from 23rd September to 22nd December.

Answer:

spring, autumn

Question 6.

_____ is the longest day and has the shortest night in the northern hemisphere.

Answer:

21st June

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/maharashtra-board-solutions-class-7-geography-chapter-8-how-seasons-occur-part-2/>

Question 7.

_____ marks the longest day and the shortest night in the southern hemisphere.

Answer:

22nd December

Question 8.

On the _____ the duration of day and night is the same throughout the year.

Answer:

equator

Question 9.

The occurrence of seasons one after the other leads to the _____.

Answer:

cycle of seasons

Question 10.

Agricultural seasons also depend on the local _____ conditions.

Answer:

climatic

Question 11.

Continuous, occurrence of rain in a specific period gives rise to additional _____ besides summer and winter.

Answer:

season

Question 12.

On _____ and _____ day time and night time are same all over the earth.

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/maharashtra-board-solutions-class-7-geography-chapter-8-how-seasons-occur-part-2/>

Answer:

21st March, 23rd September

Question 13.

The period in which the position of the rising sun keeps moving towards the south is called _____.

Answer:

Dakshinayan

Question 14.

The period in which the position of the rising sun keeps moving towards the north is called _____.

Answer:

Uttarayan

Question 15.

In the northern hemisphere 23rd September is called ____ equinox.

Answer:

Autumnal

Complete the following sentence:

Question 1.

The movement of the sun towards the north or south in a year is called _____.

Answer:

the apparent movement of the sun

Question 2.

Seasons occur only with reference to _____.

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/maharashtra-board-solutions-class-7-geography-chapter-8-how-seasons-occur-part-2/>

Answer:

the northern and the southern hemisphere

Question 3.

The diurnal apparent movement of the sun is related to _____.

Answer:

the rotation of the earth

Question 4.

The annual apparent movement of the sun is related to _____.

Answer:

the revolution of the earth and the tilt of earth's axis

Question 5.

In the first week of July, the earth is at _____.

Answer:

the farthest point from the sun.

Question 6.

The circle of illumination¹ divides _____.

Answer:

all the parallels from the north pole to the south pole equally.

Question 7.

In the northern hemisphere, spring prevails _____.

Answer:

from 21st March to 21st June.

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/maharashtra-board-solutions-class-7-geography-chapter-8-how-seasons-occur-part-2/>

Question 8.

In the northern hemisphere, autumn prevails _____.

Answer:

from 23rd September to 22nd December.

Question 9.

Only on 21st June and 22nd December, the sun rays become _____.

Answer:

perpendicular on the Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn respectively

Question 10.

Seasons have been decided on the basis of _____.

Answer:

the duration of sunlight, equinoxes and solstices

Question 11.

The living world on the earth is affected by _____.

Answer:

the cycle of seasons.

Question 12.

Continuous occurrence of rain in a specific period gives rise to _____.

Answer:

an additional season besides summer and winter.

Complete the statements using the correct options:

Question 1.

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/maharashtra-board-solutions-class-7-geography-chapter-8-how-seasons-occur-part-2/>

In the course of one year, Arctic tern has to travel in search of food.

- (a) around 50,000 km.
- (b) around 70,000 km.
- (c) around 90,000 km.

Answer:

- (b) around 70,000 km.

Question 2.

Due to severe winter and lack of food, Siberian cranes from the cold northern regions visit India travelling around

- (a) 8 to 10 thousand kilometers.
- (b) 10 to 12 thousand kilometers.
- (c) 12 to 14 thousand kilometers.

Answer:

- (a) 8 to 10 thousand kilometers.

Question 3.

The two Poles experience either sunrise or sunset on

- (a) Solstice days.
- (b) Equinox days.
- (c) Dakshinayan.

Answer:

- (b) Equinox days.

Question 4.

The diurnal apparent movement of the sun is related to

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/maharashtra-board-solutions-class-7-geography-chapter-8-how-seasons-occur-part-2/>

(a) the revolution of the earth.

(b) rotation of the earth.

(c) tilt of the earth's axis.

Answer:

(b) rotation of the earth

Answer in one sentence:

Question 1.

What is the apparent movement of the sun?

Answer:

The movement of the sun towards the north or south in a year is called the apparent movement of the sun.

Question 2.

What is Equinox?

Answer:

On 21st March and 23rd September, the north pole and the south pole are at the same distance from the earth due to which the daytime & night time are of equal duration every where on earth. This is called Equinox.

Question 3.

How have seasons been decided?

Answer:

Seasons have been decided on the basis of the duration of sunlight, equinoxes and solstices.

Question 4.

Name the four seasons of Europe and North America.

Answer:

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/maharashtra-board-solutions-class-7-geography-chapter-8-how-seasons-occur-part-2/>

The four seasons in Europe and North America are summer, autumn, winter and spring.

Question 5.

Which living creatures are found in the Antarctic region?

Answer:

Birds like penguins, fish like seal and animals like walruses are found in the Antarctic region.

Question 6.

Which animals are found in the polar region of the northern hemisphere?

Answer:

In the polar region of the northern hemisphere animals like reindeer, polar bears, Arctic foxes, etc are found.

Question 7.

What are the factors that influence the seasons?

Answer:

The changes in the atmosphere, vapour in the air, the wind and the precipitation influence the seasons.

Question 8.

What do you mean by Dakshinayan?

Answer:

The period in which (from 21st June to 22nd December) the position of the rising sun keeps on moving towards the south is called as Dakshinayan.

Question 9.

What is Uttarayan?

Answer:

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/maharashtra-board-solutions-class-7-geography-chapter-8-how-seasons-occur-part-2/>

The period in which (from 22nd December to 21st June) the position of the rising sun keeps on moving towards the north is called as Uttarayan.

Answer the following questions:

Question 1.

What is called perihelion position of the earth?

Answer:

- As the earth moves in an ellipse, its distance from the sun does not remain the same.
- It is at its minimum distance in the first week of January.
- This is called the perihelion position of the earth.

Question 2.

What is called aphelion position of the earth.

Answer:

- In the first week of July, the earth is at the farthest point from the sun.
- This is called the aphelion position.

Question 3.

What is called circle of illumination?

Answer:

- The illuminated and dark portions of all the parallels including the equator is called circle of illumination.
- It divides all the parallels from the north pole to the south pole equally.

Question 4.

What are Solstice days?

Answer:

- Solstice days are the days when the earth's tilt towards the sun is at its maximum.
- On 21st June the northern hemisphere is tilted towards the sun and the Tropic of Cancer starts receiving perpendicular rays of the sun.

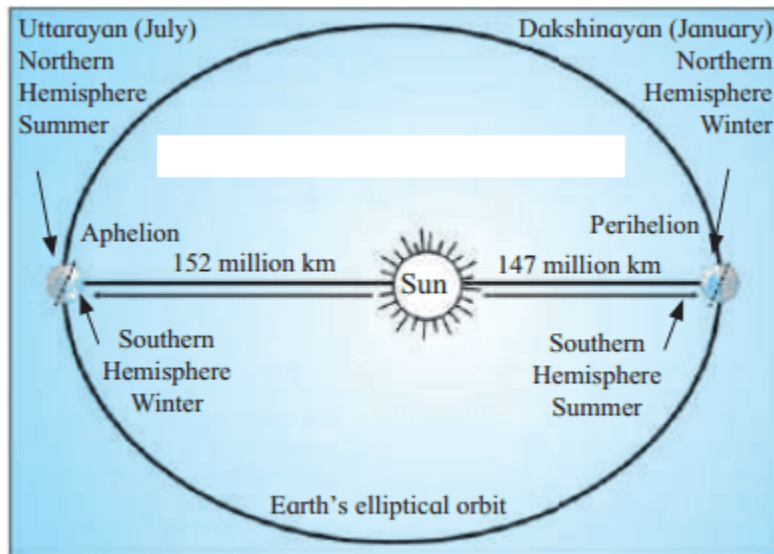
<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/maharashtra-board-solutions-class-7-geography-chapter-8-how-seasons-occur-part-2/>

- On 22nd December the Southern hemisphere is tilted towards the sun & the Tropic of Capricorn starts receiving perpendicular rays of the sun.
- These two days are called solstice days.

Question 5.

Draw the diagram showing the Aphelion and perihelion position:

Answer:



Aphelion and perihelion position



<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/maharashtra-board-solutions-class-7-geography-chapter-8-how-seasons-occur-part-2/>

Maharashtra Board Solutions

Class 7 Geography

- Chapter 1- How Seasons Occur Part 1
- Chapter 2- The Sun, the Moon and the Earth
- Chapter 3- Tides
- Chapter 4- Air Pressure
- Chapter 5- Winds
- Chapter 6- Natural Regions
- Chapter 7- Soils
- Chapter 8- How Seasons Occur Part 2
- Chapter 9- Agriculture
- Chapter 10- Human Settlements
- Chapter 11- Contour Maps and Landforms

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/maharashtra-board-solutions-class-7-geography-chapter-8-how-seasons-occur-part-2/>

About About Maharashtra State Board (MSBSHSE)

The Maharashtra State Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education or MSBSHSE (Marathi: महाराष्ट्र राज्य माध्यमिक आणि उच्च माध्यमिक शिक्षण मंडळ), is an **autonomous and statutory body established in 1965**. The board was amended in the year 1977 under the provisions of the Maharashtra Act No. 41 of 1965.

The Maharashtra State Board of Secondary & Higher Secondary Education (MSBSHSE), Pune is an independent body of the Maharashtra Government. There are more than 1.4 million students that appear in the examination every year. The Maha State Board conducts the board examination twice a year. This board conducts the examination for SSC and HSC.

The Maharashtra government established the Maharashtra State Bureau of Textbook Production and Curriculum Research, also commonly referred to as Ebalbharati, in 1967 to take up the responsibility of providing quality textbooks to students from all classes studying under the Maharashtra State Board. MSBHSE prepares and updates the curriculum to provide holistic development for students. It is designed to tackle the difficulty in understanding the concepts with simple language with simple illustrations. Every year around 10 lakh students are enrolled in schools that are affiliated with the Maharashtra State Board.

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/maharashtra-board-solutions-class-7-geography-chapter-8-how-seasons-occur-part-2/>

FAQs

Where do I get the Maharashtra State Board Books PDF For free download?

You can download the Maharashtra State Board Books from the eBalbharti official website, i.e. cart.ebalbharati.in or from this article.

Add image

How to Download Maharashtra State Board Books?

Students can get the Maharashtra Books for primary, secondary, and senior secondary classes from here. You can view or download the Maharashtra State Board Books from this page or from the official website for free of cost. Students can follow the detailed steps below to visit the official website and download the e-books for all subjects or a specific subject in different mediums.

Step 1: Visit the official website ebalbharati.in

Step 2: On the top of the screen, select "Download PDF textbooks"

Step 3: From the "Classes" section, select your class.

Step 4: From "Medium", select the medium suitable to you.

Step 5: All Maharashtra board books for class 11th will now be displayed on the right side.

Step 6: Click on the "Download" option to download the PDF book.

Who developed the Maharashtra State board books?

As of now, the MSCERT and Balbharti are responsible for the syllabus and textbooks of Classes 1 to 8, while Classes 9 and 10 are under the Maharashtra State Board of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education (MSBSHSE).

How many state boards are there in Maharashtra?

The Maharashtra State Board of Secondary & Higher Secondary Education, conducts the HSC and SSC Examinations in the state of Maharashtra through its nine Divisional Boards located at Pune, Mumbai, Aurangabad, Nasik, Kolhapur, Amravati, Latur, Nagpur and Ratnagiri.

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/maharashtra-board-solutions-class-7-geography-chapter-8-how-seasons-occur-part-2/>

About IndCareer

IndCareer.com is a leading developer of online career guidance resources for the Indian marketplace. Established in 2007, IndCareer.com is currently used by over thousands of institutions across India, including schools, employment agencies, libraries, colleges and universities.

IndCareer.com is designed to assist you in making the right career decision - a decision that meets your unique interests and personality.

For any clarifications or questions you can write to **info@indcareer.com**

Postal Address

IndCareer.com
52, Shilpa Nagar,
Somalwada
Nagpur - 440015
Maharashtra, India

WhatsApp: +91 9561 204 888

Website: <https://www.indcareer.com>

<https://www.indcareer.com/schools/maharashtra-board-solutions-class-7-geography-chapter-8-how-seasons-occur-part-2/>